MINTIRE'S PAPER MONEY. HE TAKES HIS PEN IN HAND AND FRAMES (A NOTE.

BUT HE WILL NEVER WIN A PLACE IN THE TEM.

PLE OF FAME BY HIS POPULIST DOLLAR BILL.

(From The Weekly Tribune.)

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In reply to Mr. Danforth, in your Issue of Decomber 19, this statement is made: "The idea that paper money can be redeemed in anything not the result of labor is to me preposterous."

Has any one ever made such a claim? Certainly Mr. Danforth did not, and in all the propositions I have seen set forth none of them hold out such an idea. If I am fortunate enough to possess a paper idea, and me neighbor conductions. wheat for it, is it not redeemed?

Mr. Horr says: "The man who will draft the romissory note of the United States or any other government, which will circulate for a dollar among people without being redeemable in a dollar's worth of the products of human toll, need never win a battle or be President of the United States. His fame will be secure." Did any person ever pose such a dollar? It seems to me that Mr. Horr dodging the question or playing a bluff game What we want is a circulating medium. How

would this suit you:
"This bill is a full legal-tender for all dues and debts, public and private, and is redeemable at par in one dollar's worth of the products of human tol Now, honestly, don't you think that such a dollar, issued direct from the Government, would facilitate the exchanges of all the products of labor? A dollar's worth of such paper would be regulated by the law of supply and demand. Respectfully, W. P. M'INTIRE.

Carlisle, Ky., December 24, 1894.

The above letter is a fair sample of hundreds culture than the great bulk of the people who transaction write such nonsense.

I state in the outset to Mr. McIntire that, in my judgment, the confusion under which he is laboring arises mostly from the fact that he has no real conception of what actual money is. But I will come to this point further on.

His first quotation from my article in reply to Mr. Danforth is as follows: "The idea that paper money can be receemed in anything not the result of labor is to me preposterous." Then the writer asks: "Has any one ever made such a claim?" Certainly they have. The Tribune is daily in receipt of letters 'n which the writers claim that the whole difficulty with reference to this money problem arises from the fact that our paper currency is made redeemable at all. Indeed, a Populist Senator of the United States stated upon the floor of the Senate that the peo ple of the country would never get relief from their present distress (which he said was largely brought about by a stringency of the money market) so long as the paper money of this country is made payable in gold or silver, or anything else which can only be obtained by human toil.

The Populist Senator from Kansas, I well remember, announced the proposition that he would have the paper money of the United States based upon gold and silver, but that he would have it based up n those products BE-FORE THEY WERE MINED, and before they had been touched by the hand of toil. He stated in so many words that he would have the UN-MINED GOLD AND SILVER the basis of our money just as it lies asleep in the He said that some one might make an objection to that kind of a basis for paper money on the ground that the amount of such material in the bowels of the earth is too indefinite for the basis of a circulating medium. He then added that the basis would be all the better on that account, because it would then make no difference how much of such paper money was issued. No one would know but that there was an equal amount of the metal in the earth; and so long as no one knew the paper would be just as good, whether the amount was there or not.

I hope Mr. McIntire will not feel offended when I state to him that there is just as much sense in that contention of the Kansas Senator as there is in this letter of his.

NOT REDEMPTION AT ALL.

An examination of this letter from our Kenencky friend will convince any one that he has precisely the same idea of money as the Kaneas Senator. He says: "If I am fortunate enough to possess a paper dollar and my neighbor exchanges two bushels of wheat for it, is it

Certainly, it is not. As strange as that question is, I am compelled to admit that thousands of letters making precisely the same claim have been sent to The Tribune within the last five years. Let me vary the illustration. Suppose Mr. McIntire sells me a horse. Instead of paying for the horse in cast I give him my promissory note for \$100, due on demand. He finds a neighbor who is willing to give him 200 bushels of wheat for that note. He makes the exchange. Does that pay the note? Does he think that note is then redeemed? He may have received its full value, but how about the man who has parted with b's wheat? That man may find another neighbor who will give him a horse and take the note 'n payment. Does that redeem the note again? Such transactions may be repeated a hundred times in the neighborhood. The note has been used ill that time as money. It has been the medium of exchange in every one of those transactions. But the note has not yet been redeemed or paid. It MUST I E PAID BY THE PERSON GIVING IT before any one can say that it has been redeemed.

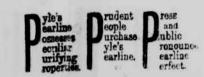
Mr. McIntire could not have made his first ex change unless the man who parted with his 200 bushels of wheat had perfect confidence in the maker of the note and believed that the note

Real money is not simply a medium of exchange. The greatest function of real money lies in the fact that it is a measure of values; and a measure of values must always be some substance which has received its own value through the work of the human race. Because a thing passes as money it is not on that account necessarily good. If Mr. McIntire's notion of money is correct, will be tell me why a counterfeit bill is not just as good as a genuine one? So long as the people who take it do not know that it is spurious, why is it not just as good as any money? If what he says is true, the counterfeit bill would be redeemed every time it is received in exchange for some product of labor. Can he

not see how senseless such a position is? Under my idea of money, every time a counter feit bill is received in payment for something of value an actual fraud has been perpetrated upon the parties to the transaction-at least upon one of those parties. The fraud is just as great when a paper promise is taken, as being good, when its maker is worthless and the promise will never be kept. Paper money is good only when the person who issues it will redeem it.

Mr. McIntire also favors us with a sample of a note which he would have issued, which he thinks would be free from the conditions which I have named. It is a note which has in it no stance produced by human toil. The sample is a may be cheated out of his grain. Unless the

which he uses s low his utter inability to draw such a bill as he is attempting to draw. He says in the bill "a dollar's worth." The moment



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he uses the word "dollar" he places his money upon a gold basis. We all of us understand what dollar and my neighbor exchanges two bushels of a dollar's worth of anything is now in the United States. It is something of the same value as 23.22 grains of pure gold. Mr. McIntire forgets that the term "dollar" meant nothing in this country until the substance out of which it should be constituted and the quantity of that substance had been named. Before his sample is worth a fig for his purpose he must define of what the dollar shall consist. The moment that is done his sample would absolutely have no

Under the correct theory as to money there is no difficulty of this kind. I believe that the unit of value in any monetary system must always of necessity be stated in a certain fixed amount of some substance which is the product of human labor. And I believe that all paper money is of necessity a promise to pay a certain amount of that same substance. Consequently the great function of money, which is to measure values, is easily applied to every commercial transaction. The Tribune is receiving every month, although | because the number of units contained in the the form and fine penmanship of this letter con- amount named in the transaction readily fixes the vince me that its author is a man of much more entire value of the commodity transferred in the

WHAT A "DOLLAR" MEANS.

Here is the trouble with the entire greenback rew: Because we have been using the term 'dollar" for a century, until our people have come to express all values in that term, they take it for granted that the word has a definite meaning in and of itself, without any reference to any subcomposed. Such, however, is not the case. The word "dollar," originally an arbitrary term, meant nothing in this country until the statutes defined of what it should consist.

When spoken of as a measure of value the term "dollar" to-day used in the United States means simply 23.22 grains of pure gold. It has meant that for nearly sixty years in this country.

Any one who will examine the reports of moneyed transactions in the United States duralways been quoted as being "above par." "below par," or "at par." Is not that fact of itself conclusive proof that the silver dollar was not the measure of value during those years? The measure of value is always exactly at par. In the very nature of things it can never be anything else.

country until we employ some other substance as the measure of value. So long as we maintain the gold standard, that metal must be at par with itself. It can be said to be "above par" or "below par" only when compared with some other substance as the measure of value. The fact that we are using the gold measure is the real thing about which the advocates of free-silver coinage complain. A grain of pure gold is really the unit of value throughout the civilized world They insist that by the coinage laws of this country, 16 grains of pure silver may be forced into legally substituted for the grain of gold, at the option of any one, either person or Nation, paywill so operate that everywhere sixteen grains of silver will again equal in value one grain of gold. They insist that with such a law the value of a grain of gold will be very much reduced and that the value of a grain of silver will be somewhat increased, so that the value of sixteen grains of silver will be the same as one grain of gold, and that such values will remain the same so long as such coinage laws remain in force. They tell us in that way a double standard of value would be but one measure of value because the two measures would be identical in value.

DON'T SAY "POOH."

Now I beg of Mr. McIntire to re-examine his theory as to flat paper money. Under his plan what will be have for the measure of value? In other words, what will be have the term "dollar" mean? I hope he will not pooh-pooh this question. I assure him that until he can give an intelligent answer to that one question, his kind of paper money will never be accepted by practical business men. Good money must always mean something. I know what a silver dollar means; the law states of what it shall be composed. I know what a gold dollar means; the law states exactly the number of grains of pure gold that it shall contain. I know what a greenback dollar means; it is a promise of the Gov ernment to pay on demand one dollar in coin. Our Government is to-day redeeming greenbacks in gold dollars. So long as it continues to do that, I know they will be worth as much as the coin into which they can be readily converted.

The ablest silver men understand this question fully. None of them have ever for a moment claimed that paper money could be good money unless it were payable in something. They pro test against the single gold measure of value. They seek a double standard. They demand that silver shall be treated as the money of final redemption. But they nowhere claim the possibility of paper money being issued without being based upon something. They see the need of some substance, something tangible which shall be used as the measure of values. Indeed, is not that the very essence of all real money?

I repeat my former question, What will these flat money men have as a measure of value? I necessity consist of some definite quantity of the products of human labor; of some substance which has become valuable because it represents an amount of human toil. I reiterate my former statement that all paper money must be a prom ise to pay a certain fixed amount of some sub stance, the value of which can be ascertained by the use of such measure, and that no living man can draw a paper note which shall mean anything unless it shall contain terms which recognize some substance and the quantity thereof, in which such note is to be paid, and the value of which can be ascertained by the use of the measure of value common in the country whether it be the note of an individual or of a nation. The law is universal, and applies to every species of obligations which can be stated upon paper. Until some Greenbacker answers this cuse me of dodging the question. There is noth ing to dodge. Because a man can succeed in exchanging a paper dollar for two bushels of wheat, it in no way proves that the paper dellar is goods. He may get full value for the face of the promise to pay in any fixed amount of any sub- bill, and the man who pairs with his wheat bill is to be honored by its maker, when presented for payment, same one in the end must be de-

> says Mr. McIntire, I beg pardon. What we want is a good, hones; circulating medium. Poor, dishonest money has often circulated as a medium of exchange, but has always resulted in suffering

A CHANCE FOR A TEST VOTE. THE QUESTION OF OPENING THE ENROLMENT BOOKS OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY ORGANIZATION FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO JOIN IT.

The regular meeting of the Republican County Committee, to be held on Thursday evening next, may prove an interesting and possibly an exciting may prove an interesting and possibly an exciting It was removed last evening that a resolution had been prepared for introduction at that meeting ordering the reopening of the enrolment books in to allow the members of the Auti-Machine Repub an Organization, of which John E. Milholland has been the head, to enroll in the regular organithe County Committee, is understood to be oppose the County Committee, is understood to be opposed to receiving the Milholland men, and it was said would rule against the motion. A test vote would be likely to follow, As a number of the leaders of districts which opposed William Brookfield last January and voted for Mr. Lauterbach are now on the Brookfield side, Mr. Lauterbach might find himself and Mr. Platt in the minority, George Hillard, Robert A. Greacen and John Relsenweber, leaders respectively of the Vlth, NVth and XIXth Assembly districts, are put down among those who would vote to admit the Anti-Machine mea, in spile of any adverse ruling from President Lauterbach.

FRAUD PRACTISED BY JERSEY DEMOCRATS. There is but little doubt that James P. Edwards, ticket in East Rutherford, N. J., was cheated out of his seat in the Bergen County Board of Freeholders at last Tuesday's election. "Split" Republican tickets, containing the name of Van Roden, in stead of Edwards, were printed, voted and counted a clear violation of the Election law. In addition t a clear violation of the Election law. In addition to this there is positive information, according to the statement of Mayor McKenzle, that "floaters" were lodged in the town the night before election and voted early in the morning. One of the Republican watchers prevented some of these illegal voters from getting their ballots into the box. Van Roden only beat Edwards by eighteen votes; but it may be decided not to make a contest, as the Board of Freeholders is safely Republican, and likely to continue so for several years.

COMMISSIONER GUGGENHEIMER RESIGNS. School Commissioner Randolph Guggenheimer ent a letter to Mayor Strong on Saturday after ucation. Mr. Guggenheimer gave as his reasons for resigning a pressure of private and professional

signing a pressure of private and professional isiness, which required his whole attention. The ayor made no public announcement of Mr. Gugnhelmer's resignation on Saturday. It may is have reached the city Hall before the Mayor ft bis office for the day.

Mr. Guggenhelmer is a member of the law firm Guggenhelmer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 46 albest, and No. 98 Third-ave. He lives at No. 100 East Eighty-first st., in the XXI-1 Assembly Distort. He has been a School Commissioner over years, having been appointed by Mayor rant. It was reported on Saturday that Mr. uggenhelmer's name was on the Mayor's list for moval in his next batch of changes in the Board Education.

RIGH NATIONALISTS HAVE A DINNER.

The Irish National Caub held its first annual dinner last night in the Hotel Piedmont, No. 15 South Stars and Stripes and the green flag of Ireland. Stephen McFarland presided, and among those pre-Wanhope Lynn, Major Rudolph Fitzpatrick, Will Waunope Lynn, Major Kudolph Fitzpatrick, William J. Sheridan, Dr. James W. O'Brien, Roderick J. Kennely, Joseph L. Keane, John P. Moran, Thomas J. McManus, Alderman P. J. Ryder, Dr. J. K. Hogan, Dr. C. B. Murray and Police Sergant W. H. Hodgkins, Many speeches in praise of freland and Irishmen were made, and the patron saint of the day was not forgotten.

WHEAT, HAY AND COTTON BURNED. St. Louis, March 17.-The elevator and general ware-

house of Hugh Rodgers & Co., on the river from ing. The buildings contained 210,000 bushels of wheat and a large amount of salt, hay and cotton. Nothing was saved. The loss is \$20,000; fully insured. The fire caught in the engine-room from an unknown cause.

EX-SENATOR FAIR'S WILLS DIFFER.

San Francisco, March 17.-There are two certified copies of ex-Schator Fair's will in existence. They vary in at least one important particular, besides minor differences. The Court will have to decide which to accept, or both may be thrown out.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

San Francisco, March 17.—Cornelius Stagg, pro-prietor of a waysde resort, was fatally shot and robbed by two masked men late last night. Stagg, who was slxty-eight years of age, was one of the best known men in the State among the sporting

Carey, Ohio, March II.-H. D. Reynolds, a promi nent business man of this place, is missing. It is thought that Mr. Reynoids has been made away with, as his room was found in a greatly disordered condition, and there was blood on the walls and

Detroit, Mich., March 17.—Allen Ashley was fatally and his brother Frank seriously wounded last night by John Holtz, a salcon-keeper. The Ashley boys quarrelled with a customer of Holtz and assaulted him. Holtz interfered, when the Ashleys knocked him down and were brutally beating him when he drew a revolver and fired three shots at them. Allen Ashley was shot in the head, the bullet lodging in the brain.

Caddo, I. T., March 17.—Johnson Jacob, a Choctaw Cacio, I. L. Maren R. Johnson Jacob, a Choctaw, as sentenced to be shot at Pushmataha Court Grounds, thirty miles east of here, Friday for the murder of his wife last fall. Jacob had pulled on his cost and books, painted a spot over his heart on his left breast and taken his seat to await the firing of the Sheriff's Winchester, when a courier arrived with a reprieve, granting a hearing before the Supreme Court.

Webster, Mass., March 17.—By the bursting of a sixty-horse-power boiler in the South Village mill of the Slater Woollen Company at noon to-lay, the property was damaged to the extent of \$75,000. No one was more than slightly injured. Fire broke out immediately after the explosion, but was soon extinguished.

CHICAGO'S APOSTOLIC NEWSBOY. From The Chicago Tribune.

Probably half a million people know him by sight. Certainly not 500 know his name. But anywhere he would be a marked man. He looks like oid pictures of the apostles. His long black hair hangs about his neck in looks which curl at the ends. His least is like a fringe about his olive-colored, oval tace. His eyes are large and lustrous. He quotes Scripture with the air of a prophet. He lives in a cheap temperance hotel and saves exactly the same amount of money every day of his life.

He is one of the curlosities left over from the World's Fair. When the great exhibition was at its height he drifted into the city. He came from Kentucky, but neither whiskey nor fast horses had the slightest attraction for him. The first day he struck Chicago he became a newsboy. His peculiar dress, his awkward manners, and his strange personal appearance made him at once the object of the sharp wit and the rough jokes of the little street Arabs, whose business it is to sell papers on the streets.

street Arabs, whose business it is to sell papers on the streets.

But "Willie," as they called him in derision, met all their attacks with a calmness which was disarming. When they upset him and spilled his papers he got up and gently reproved them by quoting a verse from the Bible. When they put lumps of jee down his back he shook them out of his trousers' leg and bade them "do unto others as they would have others do unto them."

Gradually he won their respect. They have rough, but strict rules of honesty among themselves, and they found "Willie" was always ready to live up to the very letter of the law. A penny's change either way was a matter of grave concern to "Willie." The smaller boys found a friend in "Willie." He was willing to take their part on every occasion, and his long black hair was waved in the theckest of many a hard-fought fight in Newspaper Alicy, but always he played the part of a peacemaker, and smote only that the right might prevail.

vali.

I the same time "Wille" is not slow to look after own interests. The first day of his adventure a newshay in a great city "Wille" took his stan the corner of State and Madison sts., and ther has stand every day since, in spite of winds an the corner of State and Madison Sts, and there has stood every day since, in spite of winds and ather sickness and the repeated attacks of other vs, who had come to regard that crowded corner as it particular property. Their first plan was to ry surround "Wille" with small and smiller aboys, who drowned his deep below with their between him and the strange long-haired poter. the small boys found "Willie" immovable

THE SAFEST WAY TO CARRY A PISTOL.

From The Washington Post. The Washington Fost.
The only really safe way to carry a revolver is he way a woman I once knew had. She was a rewspaper woman in a Western city, and her work arried her to all parts of the town at all hours of the night. She used to carry a they revolver is one dister pocket, and the cartridges in the other face always said that nobody would ever stop to find or whether the revolver was loaded or not if ever he had occasion to use it, and it was so much safer o carry unloaded. She used to crack nats and of exchange, but has always resulted in suffering and financial disaster.

Circulation alone is never a test of genuine money. Spurious coins and counterfeit hills may circulate, though worthless. Real money must always possess the elements of value in its substance. It must be valuable without any regard to human statutes. Real money needs no redemption. It is redemption itself. Paper obligations are never real money. R. G. HORR.

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SCIENCE AND MECHANICS. From The Weekly Tribune.

THE COST OF POWER AT NIAGARA. UFFALO UNDECIDED WHETHER OR NOT TO BUY ELECTRICITY PRODUCED AT THE FALLS.

The company which has undertaken to develop electricity at Niagara on a large scale, for manufacturing and other purposes, has acquired more cal estate there than it needs for its own use, wish to establish their business close to the source heir mechanical power supply. But the public has cen led to expect that, in addition to serving lectricity to places scores, if not hundreds, niles away, and there has been much speculation as feasibility of carrying such plans into ef ect. Owing to her proximity to the Palls and her treat size and industrial activity, Buffalo has been regarded as the first centre of populati om Niagara, to be provided for. It is not yet prite clear whether that city feels that i loying a privilege or conferring a favor in letting the power company invade its precincts. Perhaps natter is evidently still under consideration.

Buffalonians, the power company recently offered the following terms: It would let the municipality or a private corporation come to Niagara, take water from the Power Company's canals at the rate of \$10 a horse-power, and manufacture its own electricity; or it would furnish power off the ture shafts at \$13, or electricity at the power-house at \$18. But if the Power Company undertook to to anything of this sort it would not contract to eliver less than 10,000 horse-power; hence Buffale nust agree to take at least that much or none at all. The Niagara people would not accept a fran-chise to operate a line to and in Buffalo for a horter time than that for which its own bonds have been issued. No price is given for electricity delivered at a central station in the suburbs of that ity, fifteen miles from the Falls, so that the company's own estimate of the probable waste and cost f transmission is still withheld.

There would be four kinds of losses: (1) In transforming at the power-house up to a high voltage, (2 n the line, (3) in transforming down at Buffalo, and (4) in distribution over street lines to cons These could not well amount to less than 20 or 30 per cent altogether, and they might, perhaps, reach 50 or 60 per cent. But if, for example, they amounted to just one-half, the \$18 rate at the generator shaft would mean \$35 to the consumer, without adding anything either for interest on the cost f the transmission plant, or for operating expenses. This, however, is probably an extravagant estimate. The prices actually given, by the way, are for a twenty-four-hour daily supply. Some establishments require power, however, for only ten or eleven hours. Whether it would pay to put in storage batteries to utilize the surplus is a question which their managers must naturally consider. Richard Hammond writes to "The Buffalo Courier" to say that steam power, on a scale of 1,000 horse-power for ten hours daily, can be generated in Buffalo, where coal is very cheap, for \$21 per horse-power. mates the cost at \$32 besides quoting various exbasis at between \$45 and \$60. In some other cities,

buy on the terms offered nor to let the Power Company bring in its own lines and supply the market. nore distant cities may possibly be deterred by er example from patronizing the Niagara concern but as the latter supplies its local customers with ies, there may be a greater industrial development at the Falls than would otherwise result.

CHEAPER ILLUMINATING GAS. POSSIBILITIES OF ACETYLENE-A NEW "DAY LOADS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS.

The recent discovery by an American of a cheap way of producing acetylene, which has a highe illuminating power than any of the other gaseous ombinations of hydrogen and carbon, has created ore of a sensation on the other side of the Atlantic than it has in this country. A paper on Arts a few weeks ago, by Professor Vivian B. the chemistry of flame, has attracted much atten quality will produce less light, if used directly as an Eluminant, with the best sort of a burner, than if converted into electricity by means of a gas engine and dynamo. Now, however, we are fronted by a new phenomenon, directly reversing the situation. A given amount of electricity wil yield less light, in the proportion of 28 to 44, if sent into the filaments of the incandescent burner, than f employed in an electric furnace to manufacture

Willson's discovery was accidental. He was really trying to accomplish something quite different from the cheapening of gaslight. He had undertaken experiments for the purpose of forming an alloy of calcium, the metal which constitutes the base of lime and chalk. At the temperature of the electric are he had melted some lime and powdered coal together. The result disappointed him and the metallic product was dumped into a bucket of water. Instantly the liquid effervesced, betraying the development of gas, which, by its strong and characteristic odor as well as by its combustion when a match was applied, gave indications of its nature. The discoverer's perfected process of mak-ing "calcium carbide" calls for the mixture, in the form of poyder, of 40 parts by weight of lime or chalk and 24 of charcoal, coke, anthracite or graph-When water is poured upon the product, says Professor Lewes, a double decomposition and reombination take place. The liquid is resolved into

is constituent elements; the oxygen seizing upon gain, and the hydrogen uniting with the carbon in he right proportion to produce acetylene. Among imposition is carbon I part and hydrogen 4, gives light of 52 candles when burned at the rate of ive cubic feet an hour; ethane, whose symbol is 2 H6, 25.7 candies, propane, C3 H8, 56.7; ethylene, 2 H4, 70; butylene, C4 H8, 123; while acetylene, C2 142 is rated at 240 candle-power! This last gas inconsumed, has an odor like garlie, and is onlungs; but the product of its combustion is virtually the same in character as that of ordinary coal or water gas, although perhaps not so abundant, In fact, Professor Lewes expressed the bellef some time ago that the other hydrocarbons in a gas flame ere always transformed into acetylene before any great amount of light was produced, so that we have this particular hydrocarbon burning in every gas jet already.

with burners giving a small flat flame. The Argand loes not produce quite as good results. But gasmakers have long been accustomed to make a gar of rather low Eluminating power, and then to entich it by the addition of a separate hydrocarbon of better quality. This matter of enrichment has been the subject of much study, and in the discussion which followed the reading of Professor Lewes's paper it was the possible value of acetylene in combination with the product of the ordinary gas plant which provoked the most inquiry. That distinguished expert pointed out, in reply thereto, that acetylene

was not available for the improvement of water gas, but was admirably suited to that of coal gas. He also declared that if mixed with the latter it would not thereafter separate therefrom while stored or flowing through pipes, but would form a

table compound.

A suggestion of much commercial importance. made in this connection, is that electric-lighting plants shall undertake the manufacture of calcium carbide, in the interest of their stockholders. It is a notorious fact that when any steam plant is operated only about four or five hours out of the twenty-four its output costs more per horsepower than when the engines are run steadily day and night. Hence, enterprising managers of electriclight companies are hunting for "a day load." Here and there, for this very purpose, they sell electricity for cooking and household heating at half rates, and keep on hand the necessary apparatus therefor, to be rented out to customers, to facilitate the developfor Mr. Willson's product, another use would be provided for these plants during idle hours, and the cost of electric lighting would thereby be reduced. This raises the question of the probable cost of ilclum carbide, Dr. Henry Morton, of Stevens Institute, and other investigators declare that this material can be produced at a cost ranging from \$15 to \$20 a ton. Doubts are expressed on this point by a few American and foreign technical periodi cais. But should the estimates prove correct, acety-lene may find wide use, not merely in isolated country houses, but also in large cities, so long as gas lighting remains in vogue.

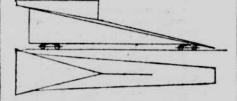
TO BORE HOLES IN AN ARMOR PLATE. FIRST ANNEALING SPOTS ON ITS SURFACE WITH

AN ELECTRIC CURRENT. Hardening the surface of an armor plate, to reist an enemy's projectiles, is all right enough in its way, but in order to attach such a plate to a is necessary to hore some holes in it for plans have been tried for softening a spot on a Harveyized plate in order to make the latter pene trable by a drill One of the expedients thus employed is the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. But no method was found entirely satisfactory until a well-known orporation which has employed the electric current for welding applied the same means to an armor plate. In a recent issue of "The Electrical Engineer," Elihu Thomson tells how it was done. Two electrodes, or terminals, of a dynamo cur-rent, were brought in contact with the surface of the plate, a certain distance apart. The intervenng portion of the armor completed the circuit, but afforded enough resistance to become heated locally to an annealing temperature. trodes were blocks of copper kept cool by water circulating in or around them. These were clamped firmly to the steel. In order to prevent too apld cooling, after the right temperature was attained, by the escape of the heat into the deeper portions of the plate, the current was very slowly liminished. The plan has been tried on the barsette plates of the Massachusetts, at the Cramps' hippard, and the result leads Mr. Thomson to conclude that "the apparatus and process will soon be-come one of the necessary features of a modern es-tablishment for the construction of armored vessels." The details of the method were worked out by Her-mann Lemp, and are covered by a patent.

A RAILWAY SNOW-SHOVEL A VERMONT MAN'S MODIFICATION OF THE OLD-

PASHIONED PLOUGH.

The rotary type of track-cleaning apparatus someimes used on railways after a heavy snowstorm makes more rapid progress than the old style of plough, yet it is usually preceded by the latter, which breaks a path that the other merely widens Now, the action of the true plough is mainly or n vertical plane. It has occurred to E. M. Nar-amore, of North Underhill, Vt., that if the operation of removal began by thrusting an almost horias is done at present, there would be less liability



of getting "stalled," or stuck in a drift. He suggests, therefore, the use of a long, low car, consisting largely of a floor or deck, coming down to the level of the rails in front, and rising gently degrees with the roadbed. On the upper and rear part he would construct a wedge corresponding to the ordinary plough. Mr. Naramore's idea is that by lifting the snow first, it would be less liable to pack hard in the subsequent side thrust. This deck, or shevel, would be made of hardwood plank, and breadth of the car behind, would be shod with iron or steel. Where the snowfall was heavy and the drift bad, the inventor would have an additional car behind the plough with an extension top, continuing the slant of the shovel, but hinged so as to be wered in going through snow-sheds or tunnels. This extension could be so balanced by a counterpolse as to be readily managed. Mr. Naramore would be giad to hear from interested persons on this subject, and would sell his plan for a modest

MURDER RESULTS FROM A DIVORCE TRIAL. Denver, Col., March 17 .- George R. Kroning, a Grande Railway, without warning or previous troubie, was shot and mortally wounded this afternoon by William R. Peck, in the Equitable Building Peck, up to two years ago, was city passenger tained a divorce from him several weeks ago, on the ground that he had been unduly intimate a woman named Marie, who is said to be Mrs. Peck, wife of the man who did the shooting. Shortly after the trial of the divorce case Kroning abducted his only child, but his wife obtained a order preventing him from taking the little one from the city. Peck is in jail, and refuses to talk. Kroning died at 5:25 at St. Luke's Hospital.

Peck rushed into headquarters this evening a excitedly informed the officers in charge that he had just shot Kroning. He said he did not know whether he had killed him or not, but he had emptied the six chambers of his revolver into his body. Only three bullets struck him, however, one entering his abdomen, one his left lung and the other his left temple. At first Peck refused to believe his wife guilty, as charged in Mrs. Kroning's complaint, but during the trial Mrs. Kroning's attorney introduced a letter written by Mrs. Peck to Kroning, telling him that she would place a lamp in the parior window if the coast was clear, and if there was no light there he would know that her husband was at home.

Mrs. Peck is a beautiful woman, of the brunette type, and is well known in church circles. Kroning and his family were regular attendants at St. John's Cathedral. excitedly informed the officers in charge that he had

Cathedral.

To a detective Peck handed a newspaper account of the divorce trial when asked the cause of the shooting, and said it was the evidence therein detailed that led him to avenge the wrong done him.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES. Litchfield, Minn., March 17.—This afternoon fire destroyed the Litchfield Flour Mill, owned by Church & Weich; a building owned by the Simpson-Jenkins Lumber Company, and one owned by Daniel McLane. The loss is \$25,000; insured. Greenville, Miss., March 17.-Fire yesterday destroyed three buildings and the stocks of as many firms. Loss, \$50,000; insured for \$25,000.

GEORGE J. GOULD GOES DUCK-SHOOTING. Havre de Grace, March 17.-George J. Gould arrived here this afternoon, and will spend a few day duck-shooting on the Susquehanna Narrows. Mr Gould was met by the steam launch Evadne, and taken to Spesulata Island, where he will be the guest of the Narrows Ducking Club Ducks are plentiful, and the weather is propitious for excel-

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Paul, Minn., March I7.-Two bodies are lying t the morgue to-night as the result of a woman's nose of Mrs. Frances Sumner, a widow, and her niece, Miss Nellie Closson, twenty-one years old, of Boscobel, Wis. They lived at No. 83 Payne-ave. To start the fire this morning, Mrs. Sumner poured a little gasolene on the wood in the stove, but it burned too slowly, and she seized the can and dashed in about a quar. There was an explosion, which blew out a partition and a part of the ceiling. A bed in which Miss E. C. Shole was sleeping

One package H equals in digestible nourishment 3 of ordinary oatmeal. OPEN YOUR EYES AND SEE.

Let's have a spasm of common sense. Overfill a balloon with gas and it bursts; overload a ship and she goes down in the first gale; overload your stomach, daily, for a few years and you will fall a victim to obesity or dyspepsia—or both. Where one man drinks himself to death a hundred eat themselves to death. The city of New-York congains a host of men fand women Let's have a spasm of common sense. Overfill will fall a victim to obesity or dyspepsia or both. Where one man drinks himself to death a hundred eat themselves to death. The city of New-York contains a host of men (and women, too) who are too fat and five times as many who are too thin-dyspeptics of some sort, every bleesed one of them, and nearly all clogged and stupefied with chronic constipation. When physic falls (as it does by and by) they are ready for the grip, pneumonia, gout, Bright's disease, heart failure—and the funeral director.

When a man has drunk more liquor than he can carry his nerves at once fall out of gear, and all who see him know what ails him. Not so with a food surplus. That takes longer to ring the danger bell; but when the bell does ring its strokes are these: Loss of relish for food; distress and pain after eating; sensation in the stomach like the grawing of rats; the rising of a nasty gas and biting acid into the throat; duli

stomach like the gnawing of rats; the rising of a nasty gas and biting acid into the throat; dull headache; disordered beating of the heart; fits of dizziness; nausea, often without vomiting; cold extremitles; darkening of the mind; aching of the muscles of the legs and back; billousness and bad temper; nervee all langled, like telegraph wires in a blizzard, and a general feeling that you have had your ling and are now called on to pay for it.

And that is the situation exactly. The trouble And that is the situation with the state of the state of diseases. This is not advertising "scare talk"; it is the most dreary of truths. Doctors know it diseases. This is not advertish is the most dreary of truths.

is dyspepsia, the commonest and diseases. This is not advertising "scare taik"; it is the most dreary of truths. Doctors know it perfectly, and never promise a cure.

A New-York gentleman well known in commercial circles permits us to print his letter, on condition that we shall not use his name. He says: "Through careless indulgence in the pleasures of the table, with a sedentary habit and hard mental work in early life. I have for some years latterly suffered intensely from chronic inflammatory dyspepsia. After eating even that food I was sure to feel the greatest distress-often sharp pain—in the stomach, with heavy oppression of the chest. The power to sleep naturally almost wholly left me. My sleep was always broken and sometimes I scarcely closed my eyes all night long. From having been a heavy, indeed a portly man, I lost flesh steadily, until I became thin and weak. I was chronically irritable and listless, had a constant desire for fluids, experienced much nausea and the sensation of gnawing and sinking at the stomach. My tongue was always coated and my taste virtually gone. My breath was offensive and the gums were spongy and tended to bleed. The liver, skin and kidneys seemed to echo the condition of my digestion and gave me a deal of trouble. After having been in the hands of many physicians, including several specialists, to no practical purpose, I saw one of the advertisaments of the Shaker Digestive Cordial some months ago and began to use it, on the ground of the honesty and ability of those good people, of whom I had often heard. The result has surprised and, I need hardly say, delighted me. I have been getting better ever since, have increased decidedly in weight and in every other respect. In brief, I am constantly recovering my health, which I thought I had lost forever. The Shakers have done what nobody ever did before—found a cure for chronic dyspepsia as it is in men of my kind."

kind."
For fifty years the Mt. Lehanon (N. Y.) Shakers, who are expert herbalists and medicinal chemists, have labored to produce a positive remedy for this disease, out of new materials and on new lines, which they have recently perfected and offered under the name of Shaker-Digestive Cordial. Its success has been tremendous—even in cases pronounced incurable. It acts direct on the gastric glands, relieves immediately and cures permanently.

Trial bottles—which prove its value—ten cents, at nearly all druggists.

at nearly all druggists.

caught fire, but she escaped to the street with slight caught fire, but she escaled to the street with agent burns. Miss Closson was enveloped in flames and was found by the Margaret st. patrol writing in ice, ashes and water in the street. Her aunt was also frightfully burnel. Both were hurried to the hospital, where they died.

BUSINESS EMPAREASSMENTS.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17.-A writ of attach-nent for \$5,400 brought against the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company by the Illinois Steel Company was issued yesterday, and the firm's stock seized. Three other attachments, aggregating \$35,007, have also been issued-one by the National Bank of Chicago for \$25,253, one by the Bank of Commerca Chicago for \$26,263, one by the Bank of Commerce of Kansas City for \$16,000, and a third by Park Brothers & Co., of Pennsylvanta, for \$1.844. The firm is a branch of the Chicago concern that recently went into the hands of a receiver.

Oklahoma City, March 17.—L. Merriman & Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers, have turned their, business over to Receiver Boyle, appointed by the District Court. The liabilities are \$30,000; assets, \$18,000.

Topeka, Kan., March 17.-The drygoods firm of Stevenson & Co. made a voluntary assignment yea-terday afternoon, asking for the appointment of an

assignce. The stock on hand at the time of closing was valued at \$5,000, while the liabilities will vary from \$40,000 to \$50,000, the greater part of which is owing to the New-York firms of Dunham & Buckley, Lord & Taylor and H. B. Claffin. BROUGHT NO NEWS OF TAYLOR.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 17.-A dispatch to

Times-Union" from Port Tampa, Fla., says: "The teamer Olivette arrived from Havana this evening, but Taylor, the defaulting South Dakota treasurer, said to have been arrested at Vera Cruz, Mexico, was not on board. None of the pasengers or offi-cers knew anything of Taylor's monuments or had heard of his arrest. The suspicion is growing that Taylor has not been arrested at ail."

WILL DEFY THE WHISKEY TRUST. Cincinnati, March 17 .- The whiskey dealers here yesterday signed an agreement refusing to recognize the advance in spirits ordered by the Trust, and will continue to quote at \$1.25. This action is taken as evidence that the dealers here will not follow the future orders of the receivers.

PLOUR MILLERS FORM A COMBINE. Grand Forks, N. D., March 17.-The flour millers of the Red River Valley, Western Dakota and Montana, yesterday formed an association for the pur-chase of wheat, and selling of their product. Twen-ty-one mills are in the combination.

Sales by Anction.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.. AUCTIONEERS

Monday, March 18th,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, BROADWAY, N. E. CORNER PRINCE-ST., COMMENCING IN

BANQUET HALL. Dining Room, Cafe, and Hanquet Hall Furniture, fine

Linen, about 700 Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Sips, Towels, Lambrequins, Portlere Curtains, Curtains, Glansware, Chinaware, Copper and Cooking Utenatta of every description, Complete for Cream plant, over 100 thre Tables, and 100 dozen Chairs, which are sold in lots of six, with of dozen characteristics of the privilege of taking entire lot. Office Furniture, very large and complete Marvin Safe, largest movable safe toale, size 7 ft. 825 ft 8, outside measurement, 70 elegant Crystal Chandelters now in Barquet Hall, Brankets, Billiard and Paul Tables with balls, cues, and racks complete, &c., &c.

ON MAY 15th, 1895, there will be sold at auction in Santiago, Chili, fifteen Nitrate Fields and six Nitrate Beds belonging to the Government and situated in the Province of Tarapaca. For further information ap-ply to the Consul-General of Chili in New-York and the Consuls in Philadelphia and Boston.

Pianos.

SELLING FAST.
A few more slightly used Emerson Uprights
at low prices.
Other prominent makes from \$100 upwards.
Rented, Exchanged and sold on easy terms. EMERSON WAREROOMS,

Legal Notices.

A CA SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME A COURT of the State of New York, held at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1894.—Present, the Hom Edward Fatterson, Justice. In the matter of the dissolution of the corporation, THE OFFICE FURNITY FURNITY (Court Park) and Joseph B, Boatwick, directors of the corporation, the Office Furniture (Supels Company and the schedule thereto annexed, having this day been presented to the court and it appearing thereby that the case is one of those specified in Section 2, 419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Deputy Attorney-General, Charones W Francis, having appeared before this court upon the presentation of the Petition and not opposing now, on motion of Weiter Underhill, attorney for petitioners, it is ordered, that all persons increased in said corporation show cause before this court, at a Social Term thereof, to be held at Chambers, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1896, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved. And if is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three wacks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause in The Albany Argus, printed at Albany The New-York, service of the court of the New-York, service of the court of the New-York, service of the court of the New-York, service of the order to published at least once in each of the three wacks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause in The Albany Argus, printed at Albany, The New-York, pages and the published at Albany Argus, printed at Albany, The New-York, pages and the published at Albany Argus, printed at Albany, The New-York, pages and the published at Albany Argus, printed at Albany, The New-York, pages and the published at Albany Argus, printed at Albany, The New-York, pages and pages published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause in The Albany Argus, printed at Albany; The New-York Tribune, and also in the New-York Law Journal, published in the City of New-York.